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GLORIOUS VICTORY IN BURMA SHIFTS WAR CENTER TO CHINA AGAINST POWERLESS CHIANG

Great Importance Placed On Latest Campaign By Yahagi

POLICY IS EXPLAINED

No Possibility of Outside Aid To Chungking Regime Seen

In less than six months since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the mighty Imperial Forces have smashed the last strongholds in East Asia of America and Britain, nations who had been continuing a policy of exploitation and piracy for centuries, and now the center of gravity has once again returned to the China front.

In the shadow of the outstanding accomplishments of the Imperial Forces on the southern fronts, however, must be remembered the painstaking efforts of the Japanese officers and men who have been continuing their weighty mission on the comprehensive China front and the existence of General Chiang Kai-shek and his henchmen who refuse to see the situation in its true light, blindly offering futile resistance. But despite the combined power of America, Britain and the Chungking administration, the enemy is proving no match for the superb strategy of the Japanese Forces and the foe is fast losing its fighting will and strength.

Taking opportunity of this momentous juncture when the Chungking regime's death struggles are drawing the attention of the world, Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, issued the following lengthy statement in describing the effect of the Japanese operations in Burma on the Chiang Army.

The statement follows:

It is essential to recognize and grasp the real object of a war in order to accomplish brilliant results. This is the reason, I believe, that politics play a big role in wars.

It is undisputably clear that the real cause of the War of Greater East Asia was the China Affair and, consequently, the object of the War of Greater East Asia, as clarified in the Imperial Rescript, shows vividly the object of the China Affair.

In other words, I am of the opinion that the object of our pursuit is to completely smash the bases of the hostile Powers in order to bring about the settlement of the China Affair. It is necessary therefore to establish a still more concrete policy for China in parallel with the progress of the War of Greater East Asia.

We have already seen, of course, the conclusion of a Basic Treaty between Japan and China and the Joint Declaration of Japan, Manchoukuo and China, but these are so-called fundamental policies, and it still remains for us to draft a concrete policy on the basis thus agreed upon and, moreover, to put this into practice.

From the very beginning, the China Affair was destined to lead to the War of Greater East Asia, and in order to bring about a successful consummation of this war, the settlement of the China Affair is a prerequisite.

In view of the spectacular achievements of the Imperial Forces in the Southern Regions, however, we are prone to forget the prevailing situation on the Chinese continent, but for the construction of a common prosperity bloc in Greater East Asia and a New Order in the world, we must bear in mind the weighty mission resting on our shoulders of taking appropriate measures in China, the country having an area equivalent to the size of Europe and a population of some 400 million.

Nor must we forget the existence of Manchoukuo, which celebrated its tenth anniversary of the founding not so long ago, and the second anniversary of the establishment of the new National Government of China in Nanking.

Southern Policy Explained

The southern policy is nothing but the extension of the Japanese policy for China, or to put it more bluntly, the southern policy is the Chinese problem.

The advance of one million officers and men of the Imperial Forces and an additional number of Japanese to the continent is tantamount to dispatching one million Japanese abroad to study at an enormous expenditure.

However, the sacrifice did not end in naught for Japan succeeded in understanding China and, simultaneously, the great majority of the Chinese, awakened from their deep slumber as a result of the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia, are now looking toward Japan with altogether a different attitude. Moreover, the vicious influence of America and Britain has been swept clean from the East Asia sphere.

Colonel Nakao Yahagi

Now that all chances of Anglo-American intervention in the problems of East Asia have been definitely removed, I believe that a unique opportunity will present itself in the not too distant future for Japan and China to have a heart-to-heart talk. As I said before, there is now no one in a position to meddle with our affairs so I feel confident that Chungking will ask for a reconciliation because she did not sever ties with Japan because she wanted to.

On the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, 1941, President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government immediately called on General Shunroku Hata, the then Highest Commander of the Japanese Forces on the China front and Lieutenant-General Jun Ushiroku, the then Chief of Staff, and pledged to cooperate with Japan in crushing America and Britain. At noon on that very day, he issued a lengthy statement in this connection.

Wang's Statement Recalled

It explained the new relation between Japan and China and the cohesive relation among Japan, Manchoukuo and China, and after pointing out the aggressive policy followed by America and Britain for the past hundred years and the necessity of the Japanese declaration of war on these countries, he disclosed the following policy of the New National Government.

The National Government is determined to abide strictly by the agreement and to share with Japan all joys and sorrows in accomplishing the common object of constructing a New Order in East Asia.

The whole responsibility for the hardships and difficulties which the creation of a new war will give to China and the Chinese must be shouldered by America and Britain and by the Chungking administration which, in a state of mania, sacrificed our country and its people to be utilized by these two countries in carrying out their sinister designs.

The Chinese people must fully recognize the inseparable nature of the safety and danger of China and that of East Asia, that is to say, the safety and danger of China and that of Japan, and must put up with these anticipated difficulties in pursuit of the ultimate goal.

The restoration of lasting peace and order in East Asia and in the world is already in the making. We must carry out the principle of Greater East Asia willed by our forefathers and attain the mission of establishing a State which loves peace but despises Communism.

This, briefly, is the policy of the New National Government for the War of Greater East Asia, as announced by President Wang.

For about a week beginning December 10, 1941, when a mimic battle was staged by the forces of the New National Government, President Wang reviewed the maneuver and extended to the participating soldiers words of encouragement.

President Wang seldom denounced the Generalissimo, but in the course of his address to the troops, he said that death is hardly a suitable punishment for General Chiang Kai-shek who sold his country in dancing to the Anglo-American tune. He also called the Generalissimo a traitor of Greater East Asiatic policy respected by the father of China, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, and a blasphemy to the real Chinese spirit.

Instructs Officials

On December 31, 1940, in compliance with the Japanese policy, he instructed his Government to establish public order, to strengthen the fighting force, to increase productive power and to economize consumption. Further, on March 1, he instituted a Political Council within the Administrative Bureau and encouraged the prefectural Governors to put into practice these outlined plans.

In short, the National Government of Nanking, though it is not taking part in the armed warfare, is exerting its utmost efforts in combatting the ideological warfare, in cooperating with Japan economically, and in helping the Japanese Forces to maintain peace and order, thus contributing toward the successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia.

By the establishment of peace and order, President Wang meant to wipe the territories under his jurisdiction clear of the hostile elements which will eventually make possible an increase in the Japanese operative power.

On the other hand, when the training of his troops is completed, the islands in the South which are inhabited mostly by the Chinese can be protected by the own strength of the National Government, or to form a sort of a vanguard of the Japanese Forces in destroying the militaristic foundation of the Chungking regime, or furthermore, to form a pivot of the military forces in restoring the lost territories by ousting the Communist army.

Apart from giving as much economic collaboration to Japan as he possibly can, President Wang is trying earnestly to innoculate in the minds of the Chinese the necessity of completely driving out the Anglo-American influence by instituting a day in each month which is similar to the Imperial Rescript Observance Day held on the 8th of each month in Japan.

Must Give Aid

Under these circumstances, Japan in order to settle various problems in China, must render a sincere support and assistance in upholding the policy of the Nanking Government on the basis of the spirit of the agreement concluded with China.

It is a matter for deep regret, however, that there are certain elements which are apt to look lightly upon the existence of the New National Government or underestimate the capability of President Wang and his supporters.

It would be a grave mistake to sit back with folded arms and extend no aid whatever simply because the other party is weak; on the contrary, the weaker the other party is, the more aid Japan must give.

I am firmly convinced that if the National Government did not exist after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan would have been forestalled in various ways in the continent, creating thereby many disadvantageous situations. Fortunately, however, the Nanking Government did exist and what is more, it extended full cooperation to Japan in the occupied territories in various forms although, as stated before, it did not participate in the armed conflict.

Chiang's Idea

Some words must be stated here about the guiding thought of the Chungking regime. Chungking, it may be said, is still being led by Chiang Kai-shek himself. His idea, in brief is to recover what has been lost before Japan's advance through Anglo-Saxon aid. Apparently he is intent on pushing on with the principle of resisting to the end.

There are, however, some in the Chiang regime who understand Japan fairly well, such as Ho Ying-chin, Chang Chun, Chu Cheng and Tai Chi-tao. They are of the opinion that Chiang better reconcile with Japan if the terms are of the nature as expressed in the Konoye statement.

Communist Element

One unreconciled element in the Chungking regime at present is the Communist. These Chinese Communists, however, are not the people imbued with the Red idea to the core. Their advocacy of Communism in all cases are the means to attain some high positions. That is, they are at the bottom of their heart not strongly opposed to peace with Japan. I even suspect that that they will be the first to raise the question of peace among the Chungking regime.

There is one regrettable tendency among the average Japanese, that they are apt to look upon all Chinese in the light of the political factions to which these Chinese are supposed to belong. This way of looking at the Chinese, I dare say, is a most dangerous thing as far as the Chinese problem is concerned. In some cases the method will be of some value, but I cannot agree that it can be applied in all cases.

Immensely Weakened

Next, let me comment upon the Chungking regime's present strength to resist.

Defeated by the Japanese Forces in Nanking, General Chiang Kai-shek fled into Chungking in Szechwan Province. With the new capital, Chungking, subjected to severe Japanese bombings, rumors were rampant that General Chiang would move his capital again to Chengtu

When I talked about this to President Wang Ching-wei, he was of the opinion that General Chiang would not want to remove from Chungking. According to Mr. Wang the literal translation of the words, "Chungking," is "to pile joy" and by Chengtu is meant "to have established a capital." Namely, so long as he remains in Chungking, General Chiang may have the joy of returning to Nanking, whereas, should he move to Chengtu he would have no chance of coming back to Nanking and his regime would be reduced to a mere local regime in Chengtu. General Chiang is a superstitious person and therefore he would not remove from Chungking, no matter how much the Japanese bombings may be intensified. This was Mr. Wang's view regarding the rumor of the removal of the capital.

To sacrifice oneself for others is General Chiang Kai-shek's motto General Chiang's desire, therefore is to become a racial hero, faithful to his motto. Accordingly, I am of the opinion that General Chiang would not come to compromise with Japan, nor would he surrender to the Japanese. On the contrary he would resist to the last against this country and, failing in his attempt, he might even kill himself.

Therefore, the Chungking regime's resisting strength is greatly influenced by the General's command. The Chungking regime's resistance must be considered from two points: strength to resist and "resistance consciousness." Its power to resist has been greatly weakened, it is needless to say, but on the contrary, its "resisting consciousness" has been enhanced much in my opinion.

Caused Heavy Damage

Due to severe damages caused to Chungking troops by the Japanese military operations, its power to resist has been clearly weakened. This is distinctly shown in General Chiang's instructions given to his subordinates at the end of April. In his instructions General Chiang said openly that his two divisions can hardly oppose the Japanese two or three battalions. In addition, the Chungking regime is not in a position to replenish arms and ammunitions for its troops. This is another major problem which caused the weakening of the resisting strength of the Chungking regime.

The Burma Route has been completely cut off. During a period of three months beginning in September, 1941, a monthly average of cargo transported through this route amounted to some 18,000 kilograms of which petroleum accounted for 60 per cent and other commodities and materials for 40 per cent.

No Aid Coming

Thus petroleum which occupied 60 per cent of the whole cargo transported over the route is no longer available from the United States, the East Indies and the Irrawaddy oil fields in Burma. And accordingly, the military strength of the Chungking regime was seriously affected by the shortage of oil. Because of this serious shortage the Chungking regime ordered, on April 15, the China Transportation Company to suspend the operation of the company's whole bus lines.

The present available route is the Northwestern route. According to statistics covering the period lasting from January 1941 to February 1942, a monthly average of freight transported over the route is estimated at 380 kilograms of which ammunitions accounted for 75 per cent and gasoline, 25 per cent.

However, a marked decrease is witnessed in the volume of cargo transported over the route. Therefore, the Chungking regime is mak-

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New Guinea Mopping-Up

This action picture presents a vivid example of the type of natural obstacles the Imperial Forces have to overcome in their operations in the Southern Regions. Paths must be hewn through dense jungles and thick undergrowth but nothing can keep the Japanese Army back. It will advance, smashing all obstacles, until final victory is won. The troops seen above are conducting mopping-up operations in New Guinea. (Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571)

GREAT SIGNIFICANCE SEEN IN BURMA WIN

Imperial Headquarters Press Chief Tells of Far-Reaching Effects

DEATH BLOW TO CHIANG

Picked Chungking Troops Had First Taste of Real Might Of Japanese

With the Japanese Forces now piercing into Yunnan Province, Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters commented upon the far-reaching effect of the loss of Burma by Britain to Japan in a series of articles contributed to the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, the first part of which appeared in Sunday morning's edition.

Colonel Yahagi's article, as translated by Domei, follows:

"The far-reaching effect on Britain and Chungking of the loss of Burma to Japan should be viewed militarily, politically and economically.

"First, let us discuss the military significance of the loss of Burma by Britain and its effect on the Chungking regime. The Anglo-Chiang combined forces in this direction consisted of an army of 200,000 troops. The Chiang regime dispatch General Lo Cho-ying, Commander-in-Chief of the First Route Army, to Burma and placed him in command of the Fifth and Sixth Armies. The Fifth Army consisted of three divisions; namely, the 200th, 96th and newly organized 22nd Divisions, while the Sixth Army comprised three divisions, namely, the 49th, 50th and 93rd Divisions. In addition to these the 28th, 29th and 38th Divisions were attached to the First Route Army These divisions comprised the pick of the Chungking Army, and in fact were the nest-egg of Chiang Kai-shek. These armies had never before encountered the Japanese Forces but were equipped with modern implements of war, and included mechanized forces.

"The Anglo-Indian combined forces consisted of the Indian 17th Division, Burmese First Division, the Seventh Mechanized Battalion, Burmese frontier defense garrisons and some American volunteers.

Defeat After Defeat

"These big armies suffered defeat after defeat in the Burma theater of war. Especially hard hit were Chiang's picked forces who for the first time had a taste of the terrific striking power of the Japanese Army. They have for the first time realized the true prowess of the Japanese Army.

"Now that the retreat route of the Chungking forces has been cut off by Japanese, the enemy forces are roving in the mountainous sector of Burma with starvation staring them squarely in the faces. A number of them are now surrendering.

"In the battle of Burma these Chungking forces lost a huge amount of arms and ammunition, and it has now become almost impossible for their reorganization. It would not be too much to say that this has shaken up the very foundation on which

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More U.S. Vessels Hit by Torpedoes In Caribbean Sea

Domei

LISBON, May 8.—The United States Navy Department today announced that three American merchantmen have been torpedoed in the Caribbean Sea, according to a dispatch reaching here from Washington. No details were given of the attack in the announcement, the Washington report said. Meantime, the War Secretary of the Dominican Government announced that a Dominican steamer has been sunk by a German submarine, a report received here from Santo Domingo disclosed.

SUMATRA'S FUTURE EXTREMELY BRIGHT

Electrification of Entire Island Held Possible by Military Adviser

Sumatra will become a "treasure island" of East Asia if properly developed by the Japanese, stated Shigemasa Sunada, military adviser who returned to Shonan City last Thursday from his inspection tour of the island, according to a Yomiuri dispatch from Shonan City.

Explaining that the Netherlands Government had planned the construction of large hydro-electric plants by utilizing the vast amount of water in Lake Tobah, Mr. Sunada said the electrification of the entire island of Sumatra is easily possible

Referring to the natural resources of the island, he said that except for the oil in Palembang and Jambi, other natural resources have hardly been touched as yet, adding, coal, bauxite and sulphur deposits are very promising.

The quality of rubber produced in Sumatra is now recognized as superior to that of Malaya, while there is a bright future for the production of tobacco, rice and coconut oil, he said.

In conclusion, Mr. Sunada strongly urged the sending of competent leaders to Sumatra for the full economic development of the island.

Surabaya Happy

Domei

SURABAYA, May 9.—With the complete restoration of peace and order in Surabaya, the atmosphere in the city has changed to one of joy and enthusiasm over the new order established by the Japanese Forces here.

The young Indonesian as well as Dutch girls in the city have taken to wearing geta (Japanese clogs) and carrying Japanese style parasols, giving a most jolly atmosphere to the whole city.

The lettering on sign-boards has been changed to Japanese, and Japanese language schools here are overflowing with enthusiastic students.

What particularly attracts one's attention are the columns of black smoke issuing from the chimneys of the factories in the city, which indicate the large scale reconstruction work being carried out by the Japanese here.

PEOPLE OF CHOSEN HAIL CONSCRIPTION

General Minami Claims Inhabitants Have Intense Desire To Be of Service

VOLUNTEERS NUMEROUS

Long Cherished Hope to Become Soldiers of Imperial Forces Realized

Domei

KEIJO, May 9.—Interviewed by the press regarding the decision of the Japanese Government to apply the military conscription system to Chosen from the year 1944-45, General Jiro Minami, Governor-General of Chosen, today expressed great satisfaction.

General Minami praised in highest terms the growth of national consciousness among the people of Chosen and their burning patriotism which has been evidenced ever since the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities. General Minami testified to the intensive manner in which the people of Chosen have been and are cooperating with their brethren in the homeland of Japan He said in part:

"It is, indeed, highly gratifying for me to learn that the Japanese Government has decided to apply the military conscription system to Chosen from the year 1944-45, for it certainly marks an epochal advance for the Government of Chosen.

"During the past 33 years, every succeeding Governor of Chosen, bearing in mind the August Wishes of His Majesty the Emperor to extend His boundless benevolence to all humanity, has done his very best to make the Chosenese true subjects of Japan through the promotion of culture and economy.

"Understanding fully the true intentions of the Government-General of Chosen, the people have striven hard to become good subjects of the Empire. Especially, the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident served to stimulate their national consciousness, which was further spurred by the outbreak of the China Affair, and their spirit to serve the cause of the nation finally found expression in their desire to be enrolled in the military service.

People Enthusiastic

"Responding to this enthusiasm on the part of the people of Chosen the Japanese Government decided to extend the privilege and honor of military service to Chosen, and, in 1938, the voluntary military enrollment system was adopted.

Since then, the number of volunteers has increased by leaps and bounds, and those drafted into military service have displayed their spirit to seek glory in death for the cause of the nation as true subjects of the Empire, and, in fact, many of them have given up their lives for the cause of the nation and have been deified at the Yasukuni Shrine.

"Furthermore, the people of Chosen have been and are making monetary and other contributions to the Government with the sincere

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JAPANESE MARINES OCCUPY LORUNGAU ON MANUS ISLAND

Advance Units Penetrate Kinu, North of Mandalay

ENEMY RETREAT CUT OFF

Crack Air Units Bomb Kunming In Yunnan Province in Heavy Raid

Domei

LORUNGAU, Admiralty Islands, May 10.—Lorungau, northeastern tip of Manus Island of the Admiralty Group, 350 nautical miles northwest of New Britain, was bloodlessly occupied by Japanese special bluejackets at dawn on April 8.

Publication of the occupation of Lorungau had been held up by military censorship until today, owing to strategic considerations.

It was disclosed that the Japanese bluejackets entered the city of Lorungau unopposed at 4:30 a.m. on April 8, when the enemy beat a retreat, destroying wireless stations, military barracks, munitions depots, the airfield, Government offices and hospitals before fleeing into the remote jungles.

Great military value was attached to Lorungau by the enemy as an outer defense wall of New Guinea, and Anzacs had been dispatched to the city for the construction of a wireless station and an airfield, it was learned.

Penetrate Kinu

Domei

ON BURMA FRONT, May 10.—Retreating enemy troops have been attacked severely in the rear and dealt annihilating blows by the Japanese Units which on the morning of May 7 penetrated into Kinu, 60 kilometers north of Mandalay.

The enemy fled in utter confusion, leaving behind many arms and munitions, including 40 freight cars loaded with war materials, 73 other freight cars, 23 automobiles, six mountain guns, 85 cases of mountain-gun ammunition, 40,000 bullets and 271 rounds of trench mortar ammunition.

On Verge of Collapse

Domei

ON BURMA FRONT, May 10.—The combined British and Chiang Kai-shek troops on the Burma front are now on the verge of total collapse in the Japanese steel ring which is now being steadily tightened.

Japanese Forces have succeeded in cutting off the retreat of enemy troops to the direction of Assam, in India, by taking all important points on the Burma-India border, while capturing Lashio and Lungling, on the eastern front.

Meanwhile, the India route from the southern part of Arakan has been controlled by the Japanese Forces following the occupation of Akyab and other points in southwestern Burma.

Retreat Cut Off

Domei

ON BURMA FRONT, May 10.—The retreat of enemy troops toward Fort Hertz, near the northern Burma border has been completely cut off by the Japanese Units which advanced northward along the Irrawaddy River after occupying Myitkyina, terminus of the Burma Railway, on Friday morning.

Owing to the speedy Japanese drive, many enemy nationals were unable to make good their escape and have been interned by Japanese Forces in Myitkyina. A number of automobiles abandoned by enemy troops lie about on the road between Myitkyina and Bhamo.

Kunming Bombed

Domei

CANTON, May 10.—Crack units of the Japanese Air Force which flew into Yunnan Province from the direction of French Indo-China heavily bombed Kunming, capital of Yunnan, about noon yesterday, according to a telegram received here from Kiian, Kiangsi Province.

The dispatch added that Japanese Units which have been raiding Chungking air bases in Kiangsi, Chekiang and Fukien provinces during the past few days, attacked Kiangsi Province for the seventh time yesterday morning.

The attacking aircraft bombed Yushan and Poyang, both in northeastern Kiangsi Province, and Kienow, in northern central Fukien Province, causing heavy damage to military objectives.

Yushan Attacked

Domei

JAPANESE BASE, May 9.—Japanese planes which have been carry-

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GERMANS REPULSE ATTACKS BY SOVIETS

Berlin Claims Destroying 11 Tanks in Battle Near Lake Ilmen

Domei

BERLIN, May 8.—German forces repulsed attacks by Soviet troops in the region northeast of Lake Ilmen and in the region south of Donets through hand-to-hand fighting, destroying 11 Soviet tanks during the engagements, the German High Command announced today.

German artillery played its part by shelling military establishments in Leningrad, causing fires at several places, the communique said.

Soviet Forces Annihilated

Combined German and Finnish forces which had encircled the Soviet forces in the Lapland sector annihilated them after fierce engagements lasting several days, the communique said, adding that during the engagements the Soviets left 1,400 dead on the battlefield, and a large number of Soviet prisoners were captured.

The communique said that on the Murmansk front German forces in a pincer movement repulsed Soviet troops.

In air combats on the Eastern Front, 26 Soviet planes reportedly were shot down and three others destroyed on the ground.

Malta Raided

The Luftwaffe effected air raids on fuel tanks, and other harbor facilities on the island of Malta, in the Mediterranean, while night raids were also carried out on the Malta airfield as well as on the rear of the British troops in North Africa, the High Command said.

German aircraft kept up their unbroken air raids on military establishments on the mouth of the Thames and the English Channel, the communique disclosed.

The British air force reportedly attempted air raids on Danish coastal regions Thursday night, losing four planes during the unsuccessful operations.

32 Ships Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, May 9.—A total of 32 enemy vessels aggregating 182,300 tons have been sunk by German air and naval forces last week.

The sunken vessels included the British cruiser Edinburgh, of 10,000 tons, while several destroyers were damaged by German naval units.

Of the vessels sunk, 22 ships, including 5 tankers totaling 41,000 tons, were sunk in United States waters.

Meantime, the German air force has sent to the bottom six enemy merchantmen aggregating 37,500 tons, one of which was a 6,500-ton vessel carrying a full load of war materials.

18 Planes Shot Down

Domei

BERLIN, May 9.—Eighteen enemy planes were shot down by Luftwaffe fighters during British raids yesterday on Rostock and Warnemuende, in northern Germany, the German High Command announced today. Bombs were said to have been dropped in residential districts.

German bombers attacked the island fortress of Malta yesterday, inflicting heavy damage on hangars and warehouses, the communique said. Several direct hits were scored on anti-aircraft gun positions in the northern part of the island and some batteries ceased firing, the High Command said, adding, at the airdrome of La Venezia, a war materials depot was destroyed.

Japanese Marines Occupy Lorungau On Manus Island

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ing out continuous bombardments on enemy positions in the eastern part of China, carried out large-scale bombing operations on Yushan airfield in Kiangsi Province today, demolishing the runway and other installations, it was reported today.

All Japanese planes which took part in the operations returned safely to their bases, it is understood.

Motor Trucks Taken

Domei

JAPANESE BASE ON BURMESE FRONT, May 9.—Crack units of the Japanese Forces, which completely entrapped the remnants of the Chungking forces following their occupation on Tuesday of Lungling, pivotal position in Yunnan Province, discovered and encircled, the same evening, a fleet of enemy motor lorries fleeing from the direction of Bhamo and Lashio, both on the Burmese and Yunnan border, in the vicinity of the Hweitung Bridge on the Nu River, some 50 kilometers northeast of the occupied Lungling.

In the ensuing concentration by the Japanese troops of gun and machine-gun fire, more than 550 trucks were all demolished.

The Japanese are still expanding their sphere of operations to mow down the Chinese remnants.

Port Moresby Raided

Domei

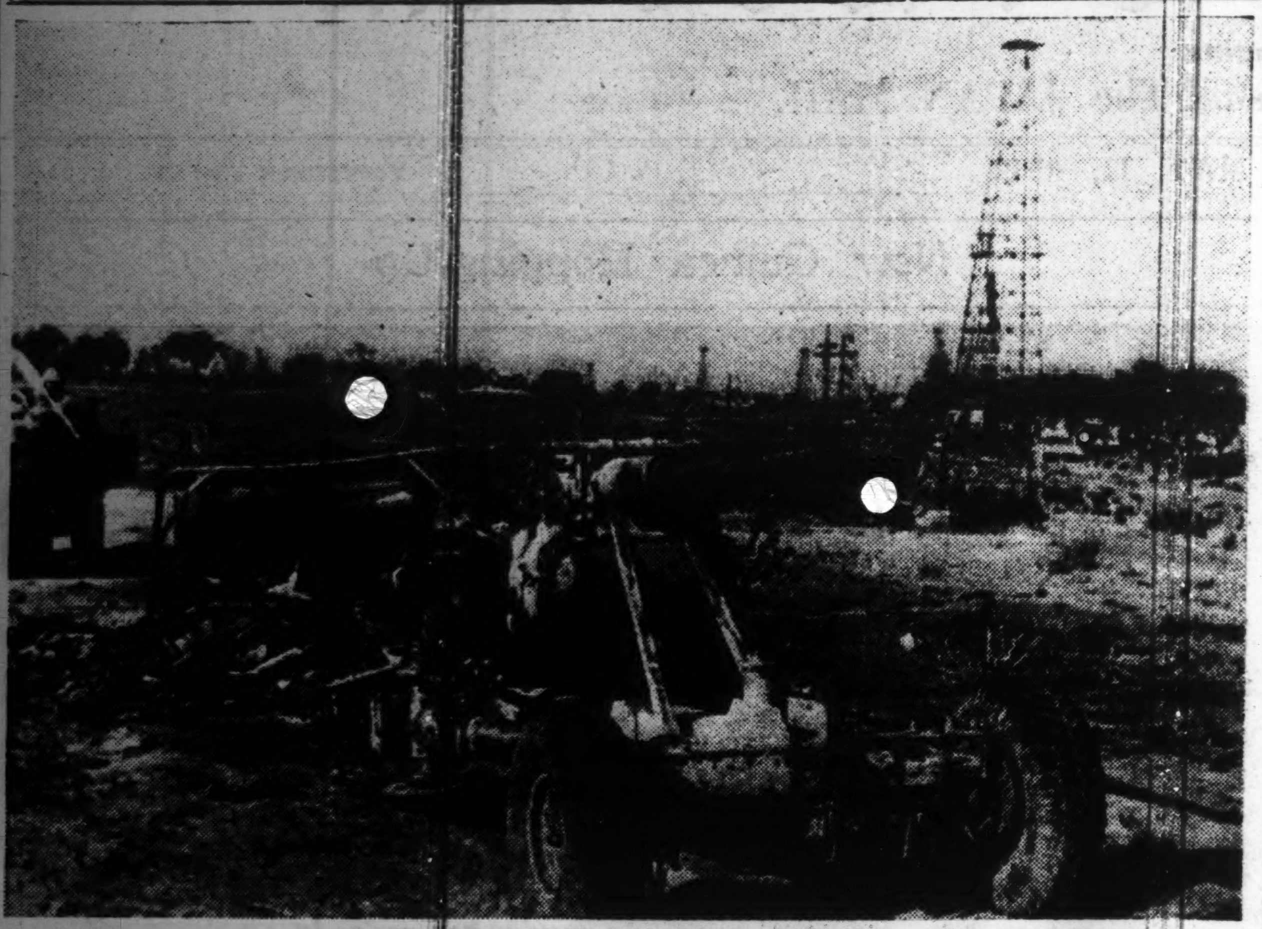
LISBON, May 10.—The Japanese Air Force on Friday carried out a bombing raid on Port Moresby, causing heavy damage to an airfield, according to Melbourne report received here today.

Gibraltar Chief Named

Domei

LISBON, May 8.—The British Government today announced the appointment of Major-General Sir Collin Jardine as commander of the British forces at Gibraltar, according to a Reuters dispatch from London.

Smashed by Accurate Bombing



This was once an enemy anti-aircraft battery. These guns, manned by the right sort of crews, are used to shoot down planes but in this instance the very opposite was the case. The enemy gunners, terrified by the attacking Japanese planes had either fled or perhaps were blown off the face of the earth by the accurate bombing of the crack Imperial airmen. The above photo is of a certain occupied enemy base in the Southern Regions. (Censored by War Ministry).

THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

Corregidor Falls; Campaign Completed

Corregidor, the last stronghold of the Americans in the Philippines, fell to the intrepid Japanese Forces last week. The highly fortified island, long the pride of the Americans who had boasted that it could never be taken by assault, together with the three other islands at the mouth of Manila Bay, fell into Japanese hands after a short but brilliant attack.

Late on the night of May 5, Japanese Army contingents supported by Naval Units forced a landing in the face of fierce enemy resistance. By early morning of May 8 the entire island was under the complete occupation of the Japanese. The entire garrison, including Lieutenant-General Jonathan Wainwright, Commander-in-Chief of the entire Filipino-American forces in the Philippines, was taken captive.

The capture of the last American stronghold was hailed as bringing the Philippines campaign to a virtual completion.

Japanese Army Adds To Burma Triumph

Following up its capture of Mandalay, the Japanese Army put the finishing touches on its occupation of Burma by taking Akyab, the important seaport and air base near the Indian frontier. Other units pushed north beyond Mandalay to occupy Lashio and Bhamo, important points on the Burma Road, and drove the retreating Chungking forces far back into Yunnan Province in China Proper.

Japanese Navy Again Smashes Enemy Fleet

The Japanese Navy won another history-making victory last week as it smashed a combined Anglo-American fleet southeast of New Guinea in the Battle of the Coral Sea. With reports still continuing to come in, it appeared that the Allied losses would far exceed the earlier even then surprising estimates.

At least one battleship of the California class and two first line aircraft carriers, presumably the Saratoga and the Yorktown, were sunk on the American side, while the British suffered serious damage to their battleship Warspite and the Australian heavy cruiser Canberra. Numerous other vessels, as yet unidentified, are known to have been sunk. The Japanese losses, even according to the calculations of the enemy, proved to be but a small fraction of the losses suffered by the Anglo-American forces.

Tokyo Continues Fete For Thailand Visitors

The Thai Mission of Congratulation continued to be the object of unusual attention from the enthusiastically welcoming Japanese public all last week. Tapering off somewhat from the busy round of festivities which had marked the earlier part of the delegation's stay in Tokyo, the distinguished visitors later found time to visit beautiful Nikko and its famous Tokugawa Mausoleum.

Earlier the members of the mission had been received by His Majesty the Emperor, while the chief of the mission, Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphaynha Sena, and the other leading members as well as the resident Thai Ambassador were granted decorations by His Imperial Majesty.

Visits to various shrines, calls on members of the Imperial Family, receptions by the leading officials of Japan, inspections of military, naval and industrial establishments, theater parties and diversified amusements filled the busy sojourn.

The delegation, after its stay in Tokyo, was scheduled to leave this week for Osaka where they were to be feted throughout the Kansai district.

Nanking President Visits Manchoukuo

Wang Ching-wei, Premier of the National Government of China, arrived in Manchoukuo last week on a State Visit to strengthen the friendship between the two countries. The visit of the Chief Executive of the Nanking Government was hailed throughout Manchoukuo as an epoch-making event signalling the dawn of a new East Asia, marked by cordial cooperation among neighboring States.

Nation Awaits Diet As Election Ends

With 381 out of the 466 seats in the House of Representatives won by candidates recommended by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council, the results of the recently held general election were hailed as a sign of solid national backing of the present Government in pushing the conduct of the war.

The Government immediately called for an Extraordinary Session of the Diet to be held from May 25 to May 29. Meanwhile attention shifted to the committee of 70 prominent citizens representing political, financial, and journalistic circles, who commenced informal study of the feasibility of bringing the political structure of the nation more in line with the tendency of the times. The presence of many newly elected members of the Diet on this committee indicated that its views might be reflected in the actions of the Diet during its coming session.

Allied Invasion Hits Neutral French Colony

Unable to do anything against the Axis, the impotent British last week vent their spleen on neutral France by invading Madagascar. The skeletonized defense forces of the French colony, taken by surprise, managed nevertheless to put up a valiant battle and according to latest reports were still resisting the invaders.

To the protests of the French Government, the United States responded with the astounding threat that French resistance to the British invasion might be regarded as an act of war against the United States. The Melbourne Sun, casting aside all pretensions, admitted that "the United Nations must sometimes waive the rule if they are to rule the waves."

Great Significance Seen in Burma Win

(Continued From Page 1)

the Chungking regime stands because up to now Chiang Kai-shek has been able to maintain his influence only because of his handpicked forces. Now that these forces have been shattered, it is not easy to imagine what action the Yunnan and Szechwan forces now defending southwestern border will take against Chiang Kai-shek.

"In the battle of Burma the Chungking forces for the first time fully came to realize how weak the British forces are and hope from this quarter is entirely out of the question. Faced with the least danger, the British forces at once took to flight leaving their Chungking comrades behind. As a result, the contempt of the Chungking forces toward the British reached its zenith.

"Because of the fact that Chungking circles placed unstinted reliance on Britain, their disappointment was equally great, and reports from the scene of battle state that these circles are now under the impression that Britain is no friend to be relied upon and that if they side with strong Japan, they will be able to overthrow Britain and the United States.

Unrest in Chiang Camp

"The fact that Chungking quarters have now fully learned how strong Japan is and how powerless is Britain, is now leading to unrest among the Chungking mixed troops and other armies not under the direct control of Chiang. The mask has been torn off Britain's role of gentleman and the people of that country are seen in their true light.

"Economically the loss of the Burma supply route has dealt a telling blow to Chungking. In 1940, 46 per cent of aid-Chiang materials went to Chungking via French Indo-China, 36 per cent via the Burma route, 16 per cent via the coast of Southern China and 1 per cent via the northwestern route. However, with the advance of Japanese troops into French Indo-China last year, this ratio was changed and 77 per cent of the materials went to Chungking via the Burma route, 13 per cent via the coast of Southern China including the quantity smuggled through Hongkong and 10 per cent via the northeastern route.

"The Burma route has three main lanes: one of them runs from Rangoon to Mandalay from which it branches off into three by-lanes. One of them runs from Mandalay to Kunming via Lashio and Lungling. Another line goes from Mandalay to Kunming via Bhamo. The third line runs from Mandalay to Kunming via Myitkyina. The Burma-India route runs from Rangoon to Akyab and then to Chittagong, all of which are now under Japanese occupation with the exception of Chittagong. Thus all the supply routes to Chungking in this direction have now been practically sealed."

CENTER OF GRAVITY SHIFTED BY VICTORY

(Continued From Page 1)

ing a frantic effort to open a new Southwestern route to India through Tibet. Though the regime plans to complete the new route by the end of 1942, there is little possibility of it being completed in such a short period of time. It might be suggested that the regime may transport the needed goods and materials from India by air, but it is easily imaginable that the volume of cargo transported by air will not amount to much.

No Clothing

As to clothing materials, the regime depended in the past on foreign countries for the supply of the needed materials to the extent of 50 per cent. At present there are no available means to acquire the materials from abroad.

For the establishment of factories in the interior provinces, the Chungking regime is planning economic reconstruction and reorganization. However, the plan will be far from materialization due to a shortage of needed materials. Therefore, the Chiang Kai-shek regime is no longer in a position to obtain tanks, planes, heavy guns and any other arms which cannot be manufactured in China.

The economic chaos being caused in the interior provinces due to the economic reorganization will turn at once to be a grave political problem in the provinces under the Chungking regime and we shall watch the developments with great interest.

Realizes U.S. Is Weak

Chungking has gradually come to realize the weakness of the United States air force. It is also has learned much of what is meant by American-aid to China.

Under these circumstances, however, Chungking is apparently clinging to the hope that the United States, with its abundant economic possibilities, will finally bring Japan to her knees. This is the reason why some among the Chiang circles are trying to truckle to the favor of America.

Recently a mission headed by Hsiung Shih-hui was sent by Chungking to the United States. Sun Ko, moreover, has approached the Washington Government with a request that the latter make some proclamation regarding its rights in the Pacific. This request, it is understood, is now being considered among the American leaders who apparently think that some proclamation is necessary to announce the American support of various moves in Asia, including the complete independence of China, the renunciation of the rights enjoyed by various countries in China and the independence movements in Burma and India.

Pacific War Council

President Roosevelt organized a Pacific War Council on March 30 and permitted Dr. T. V. Soong to attend it as Chungking's representative. These moves, though secretly carried out, are coming to the surface, one after another.

One concern of the American Government at present is how to keep in their hands the Chiang regime in China. They are afraid of the possible event of conciliation between Chiang and Japan, which will be a grave matter to America. It is with the object of preventing such a possible outcome that many outward kindnesses are being shown Chungking by the United States. Chiang recently purchased a small gun-boat of about 370 tons from America. He also had many American promises to support him with shipments of strategic materials so that he could keep on his resistance against Japan.

U.S. Air Base Promised

Then came the arrangement for the establishment of the American air bases in the Chiang-governed parts of China. The construction of the bases was started around January this year. So far, the bases have already been built in the provinces of Chekiang, Fukien and Kiangsi. These bases, it was further agreed, will soon be supplied with American planes which would be sent direct from the United States.

In regard to the relations between Chungking and Britain, mention should first be made of the visit by Chiang himself to India and Burma. The incident in its last analysis is what was brought about by the coincidental agreement of the two desires secretly harbored by Chiang and Britain, respectively. Because of the successive brilliant operations of the Imperial Forces in Burma, what might have been agreed upon between Chiang and the British authorities during the former's visit have all proved futile.

With Burma practically in the hands of the Japanese Forces, there will no longer be any transportation between India and Chungking via Burma. To meet the situation, Chungking, it is reported, is now considering the possibility of direct transportation from India, and the opening a new supply route across Tibet. These plans, though possible on the desk, will be very hard to realize.

Chungking Helpless

Chungking has concluded a treaty with Iraq. It also has contracted a friendly relation with Iran including the exchange of ministers between the parties. Arrangements are now proceeding for the establishment of the Chungking Embassy at Cairo and also for the dispatch of a Turkish Minister to Chungking. Negotiations are going on between Chungking and Afghanistan on the exchange of envoys. Among the small, and now refugee countries with which Chungking is planning to have some friendly relations are Poland, the Netherlands, Belgium and Czechoslovakia.

Lastly I want to stress here the fact that the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia needs as its first requisite the solution of the problem of the Chinese overseas. That is, the most important question of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is based on the adequate disposal of the Chinese problem. This was already mentioned at the outset of this statement.

Extension of China Problem

It must be noted here in this connection that the so-called Southern Region question is nothing but an extension of this China problem. Malaya, Burma, East Indies and the Philippines may rightly be regarded as the extention of China, chiefly because these regions contain about 8,000,000 Chinese merchants who are the dominating influence in the economic activities in the areas.

The number of Chinese merchants living in the southern Asia, is as follows: 3,000,000 in Thailand (who are mostly indistinguishable from the native Thailanders because of the inter-marriage going on between them and the Thailanders); 2,500,000 in the East Indies, 2,380,000 in Malaya; 300,000 in Burma and 600,000 in French Indo-China.

Chinese Merchants

These Chinese merchants are from various parts of China, most of them hailing from Fukien and Kwangtung provinces. Those from Fukien are found mostly in Java and the Philippines while the merchants from Kwangtung live in Thailand, Malaya and French Indo-China. All of these Chinese merchants were mere laborers when they first went over to their adopted countries. After years of continued hard labor they have established their present positions. Praise should be given for their patience, perseverance and indomitable spirit in going through all the hardships of life.

Memorial Rites for Newspapermen Killed While Performing Duties Slated Today

A memorial service for those in the Press Corps who lost their lives in performing their duties will be solemnly observed at the Hibiya Public Hall from 11 a.m. today.

During the first part of the function, Colonel Nakao Yahagi, chief of the Army Press Section and the master of the funeral rites, Premier General Hideki Tojo, in his capacity as the War Minister, and Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, the Navy Minister, are scheduled to deliver memorial addresses.

This will be followed by a ceremony of offering a branch of the sacred sakaki tree, which is to be participated in by Colonel Yahagi, Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Board of Information, War Minister Tojo, Navy Minister Shimada, Lieutenant-General Heitaro Kimura, Vice War Minister, Vice-Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, Vice Navy Minister, representatives of the chiefs of Army and Navy Press sections, Tokichi Tanaka, President of the Press Association, Masayuki Tani, President of the Board of Information, Tomejiro Okubo, the Mayor of Tokyo, and a representative of the bereaved families.

The second part of the services, which is to last from 1 to 3:30 p.m., will be devoted to lectures and a movie program.

Colonel Yahagi and Captain Hideo Hiraide, of the Navy Press Section, will talk on the subject, "On Holding the Memorial Service." The movie program consists of the filming of first-run newsreels and a Nikkatsu production, "The Generals, Staff Officers and Soldiers."

Wounded War Heroes Feted at Luncheon By Italian Attache

Inviting 24 Japanese soldier patients of the Tokyo First Military Hospital and the Military Medical Hospital of Tokyo to a luncheon at his home in Azabu on Saturday, Lieutenant-Colonel Nerio Brunetti, Military Attache of the Italian Embassy in Tokyo, expressed profound joy over having the opportunity to converse with Japanese wounded soldiers on the memorial occasion of Italy's Army Day, reports Domei. Congratulating the Japanese fighting forces on the brilliant successes attained since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Italian Military Attache stated that he had no words to express his joy over being able to fight against a common enemy with the Japanese Forces. After three hearty Banzai were given for the Japanese Army, the luncheon came to a close at 2:30 p.m.

REICH UPHOLDS SEIZURE OF TWO WHALING SHIPS

Norway's Claim Turned Down As Court Finds Vessels Under British Control

D.N.B.

BERLIN, May 8.—The Supreme Prize Court in Hamburg today confirmed the sentence, pronounced by the Hamburg Prize Court regarding the seizure of the two Norwegian whaling ships, Solglint and Pelagos, of 12,000 tons each.

These vessels were brought there by the German naval forces in the Arctic on January 14, 1941, and were taken to a port under German control.

The Solglint had 2,200 tons of whale oil and 2,000 tons of blubber on board, while the Pelagos carried 10,000 tons of whale oil.

Since these two ships had been under the control of the British Board of Navigation and had thus committed a hostile act, the court rejected the appeal of the Norwegian owners.

MacCowern's Name Bared

D.N.B.

BERNE, May 8.—The name of the M.P. who was accused of having publicly discussed matters which had been under debate in the House of Commons has been disclosed as the Independent Labor Member MacCowern, according to exchange Telegraph reports from London. MacCowern recently declared in a speech he made in Scotland that the Allies during the last two months had lost 800,000 tons of shipping space for each month. He added that he could state these figures as they would be officially published soon.

ENEMY LOSSES HUGE IN CORAL SEA CLASH

At Least 200 Planes Thought Destroyed Apart From Warships Sunk

Judging from the loss of the Saratoga and Yorktown type warships, much treasured American aircraft carriers and other enemy capital ships, as announced by the Imperial Headquarters on Friday and Saturday, the encounter in the Coral Sea can be considered the greatest sea battle ever fought since the Battle of Hawaii, comments the Asahi in its Sunday edition.

Believing that there, was still room for its fleet to operate in the part of the southern Pacific connecting Hawaii, Australia and New Zealand, the paper states, a powerful enemy force sallied forth in the Coral Sea. And from the official announcements, it appears that this fleet comprised aircraft carriers, capital ships, cruisers, destroyers and other craft.

Against this powerful enemy unit, the paper continues, the Imperial Navy fought with the cooperation of the Air Corps as is judged from the fact that the Imperial Headquarters stated that 31 Japanese planes have not returned yet.

When the Imperial Navy Forces sighted the enemy on May 6, a sea battle on an unprecedented scale got under way. This can be said, the paper asserts, from the fact that in the fatal blow dealt the enemy, our Navy lost its first aircraft carrier in the current war. The battle must have been fought on a grand scale.

The Japanese planes must have played a most significant role, the paper stresses, pointing out that without doubt some of the Japanese naval fliers resorted to self-destruction tactics, by diving their planes against the enemy warships. The intensity of the Japanese attack can easily be imagined, states the paper when the fact is considered that out of 89 enemy planes downed by the Imperial Naval fliers, 61 were shot down over the enemy warships and 28 were sent to watery graves from over our vessels.

If the aircraft carried aboard the two sunken enemy carriers is taken into account, the enemy must have suffered a loss of over 200 planes in this battle, concludes the paper.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FACE OUTPUT SLASH

Further Restrictions Ahead For Production of Daily Commodities

Special

BERNE, May 1.—The new clothes card in England, which contains fewer tickets than the previous one, as well as the severe taxation of luxury articles as provided for in the new State budget, will in all probability lead to further restrictions on British production of goods of daily consumption, the Neue Zuercher Zeitung reported from London yesterday.

It is understood that this development will be made use of by the Board of Trade for starting a new "wave of concentration." It is expected that for a number of industries, which have not yet been included in the industrial concentration process, a concentration plan will be drawn up within the next week. For those industries, which already have been "concentrated" and which were most severely hit by the new restrictions on production, a revised plan will be introduced.

This more thorough concentration policy of the Government was caused by the fact that British trade and industry have been adapted to total war material production and, therefore, urgently needed more workmen as well as additional factory and storage facilities.

Meanwhile, preparations for the concentration of British retail trade are making speedy progress. The publication of the reports drawn up by the Commission of Enquiry into the retail business, which started work almost a year ago, is expected in the course of next week. This report will also contain recommendations for new regulations, according to the paper.

People of Chosen Hail Conscription

(Continued From Page 1)

desire to do their share under the prevailing wartime conditions.

"In these circumstances, with the decision of the Japanese Government to apply the military conscription system to Chosen, the long cherished desire of the people to become soldiers of Japan has now been granted, and I can quite see how greatly pleased they are with this privilege and honor, for they have now realized the ideal of oneness with their brethren in the homeland of Japan."

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BRITONS GIVEN BLOW IN N. AFRICA BATTLE

Ridiculed Reich Forces as Inexperienced in Desert War but Got Big Surprise

D.N.B.

BERLIN, May 7.—Britain was given a shock of its life time when crack German troops landed in North Africa last year inasmuch as the British High Command was of the opinion that the inexperienced Fuehrer's army would encounter innumerable difficulties in desert warfare. Yet once the German Army started action, they turned the table ripping wide open holes in the British defense before startled military strategists, and the combined Italo-German forces are now playing havoc with the Allies there.

This in gist is the report given by the German war correspondent, Dr. Bayer, attached to the Reich military headquarters as he describes the privation and experience faced by the Axis troops in surmounting desert obstacles in fighting a winning war in the torrid battle grounds of North Africa.

"When the Germans appeared in North Africa in February 1941, the British thought that there was no cause for anxiety about this apparently unimportant event," the correspondent said. "Let the Germans come to Africa if they want to; it won't worry us," the British said, "for the Germans will not be able to stand the climate since they are not used to the tropics and they have no experience whatever in desert warfare.

"Certainly, the Germans were completely unexperienced in desert warfare which is rather essential in North Africa, but thanks to their will to win as well as to their personal sacrifices, the German soldiers soon made up for their lack of experience which they showed during the first days of the campaign.

Fight Against Nature

"Words are inadequate to express the gallantry, the physical and spiritual strength and the power of resistance, which these men have shown. Much has been asked of them and they had to fight under conditions of which the average European has no conception, such as sand storms, scorching heat, tormenting thirst, dust and a territory, bared of trees and cover of any kind.

"Totally different conditions of life, an unaccustomed climate and dangers lurking in the scarce water places have to be faced by the men. These are only some of the factors that make life so difficult in the North African theater of the war.

"The German soldiers have to fight against a two-fold enemy; namely, against the destructive forces of nature and against the British soldiers. But despite these enormous difficulties, the Germans have time and again given proof of their undaunted courage, their readiness for battle, their toughness and capacity at adjusting themselves to the most unusual conditions and situations.

"It should not be forgotten that Libya is a part of the Sahara Desert, where only few tracks along the coast are passable. However, the war did not stop in these coastal districts, and along the broad Via Balbia but the battle has been carried into the vast spaces of the desert itself."

Quick Strategy Needed

That the war in the desert has its own peculiar aspects was particularly stressed by the correspondent. "It is full of surprises, and it offers innumerable possibilities to the strategist," he stated. "The desert can hardly be surpassed as a training place for maneuvers on a large scale. There must be originality in the planning of military actions, sham attacks and surprise operations play an important role, which must all be carried out at lightning speed. The vast spaces of the desert simply ask for flanking operations menacing the enemy's flank and rear.

"The German rear organization was responsible for the reinforcements in material and men and was confronted with entirely new and revolutionary tasks. The fighting and life in Africa depend entirely on the question of reinforcements.

"The vitally necessary supplies have to be transported for thousands of miles from Germany to the North African front by rail, steamer, aircraft and motor trucks. Food supplies, oil, petrol, ammunition, spare parts, clothing and weapons of every kind including tanks and guns are being brought up to the fighting line. The soldier's clothes, their weapons and practically everything they eat and smoke have to be transported from Germany.

"We all remember the amazing speed of the German and Italian thrust in the spring of 1941, which starting on March 31 at El Agheila, penetrated Cyrenaica and reached Benghasi by April 4 and Derna by April 10. The German and Italian divisions had victoriously advanced some 750 miles in 18 days.

"German military leadership, in impetuous will for victory, and the German talent for organization has won the fight against a numerically superior enemy. The same thing occurred in the great tank battle of Sollum in June 1941.

"Time and again the British tried to break the German and the Italian divisions. The British side had fought this tank battle with the intention to advance immediately as far as Tunis, destroying all German and Italian forces that might try to resist them.

Desert Defense Starts

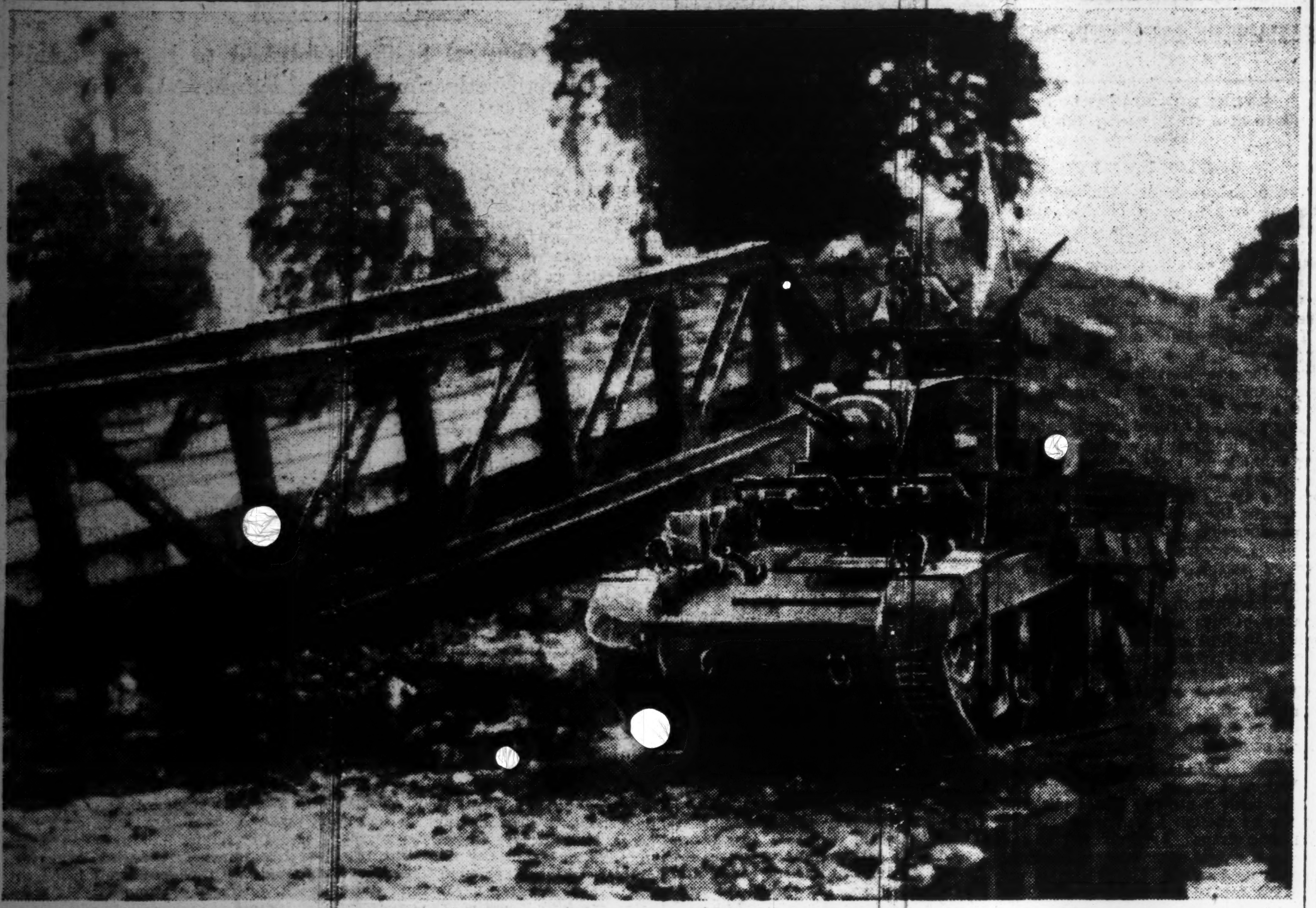
"Finally, the British Empire in November 1941 wanted to fight the decisive battle of North Africa, a battle that was to turn the tide of war to the disadvantage of the Axis Powers. The greatest offensive that has ever been waged in the desert thus started.

"It was meant to be the greatest battle of annihilation that had ever been fought in a desert, and if that would have been successful it would have meant the gaining of such vast spaces as had never been gained by any other offensive known in history."

"He declared that the British slogan was to smash up Colonel-General Erwin Rommel, Commander-in-Chief of the German Panzer Division, before help could arrive. Their aim was to destroy and annihilate all German and Italian fighting forces in North Africa, to advance from Egypt through Cyrenaica via Tripolis to French Tunis thus giving them command over the strategically important North African coast and consequently, complete supremacy in the Mediterranean."

"However," he asserted "at the beginning of the offensive, the British had lost already the initiative. Colonel-General Rommel's plan was to weaken the enemy in individual engagements and to strike suddenly at the decisive moment. Outsiders might have seen in the systematic withdrawal from contact with the enemy, in the surender of some 100 miles of territory from Sollum to El Agheila, a retreat of the German and Italian forces and a victorious British advance, but this time it was actually a victorious rear-guard action."

Modern War Chariot in Action



Japanese tanks, terrible steel monsters which are constructed so as to cope with the worst imaginable conditions both of terrain and counter-attack—thrusting their way through almost any entanglement—have formed the spearhead of many a successful attack in the War of Greater East Asia. In the brilliant operations now being conducted by the Imperial Forces in Burma, these modern war chariots are again proving their worth, overwhelming the enemy in steam-roller advances. The above is an action picture just received from the Burma area. (Censored by War Ministry)

ALLIES FUEL STOCK ALMOST EXHAUSTED

Japanese Control of Wells in East Asia Causes Great Consternation

D.N.B.

BERLIN, May 6.—In an article in the Berliner Boersen Zeitung, the Finnish Admiral von Schoutlz describes the enormous danger the opponents of the Axis Powers are experiencing from the battle of the Atlantic and from the results of the steadily rising sinking figures of shipping space of the Allies in the seven seas.

The Admiral states that there hardly exists any unused tonnage in any part of the world and that the U.S.A. is unable to replace the losses in shipping space.

The most critical danger, however, the Admiral emphasizes, is the loss in tanker tonnage; for since Britain as well as the U.S.A. received the bulk of their oil supplies chiefly by sea from Texas, Mexico and Venezuela the shortage of tanker tonnage will soon become critical for the Allies. The transport of oil via overland connections is practically out of the question since the railway only transported three to five per cent of the requirements. With regard to Great Britain, she received her oil supplies apart from North America, Mexico and Venezuela from the Near East and East Asia but practically all oil wells in East Asia are now in the hands of the Japanese. Owing to the activity of German submarines, Britain's oil supplies from Mexico have dwindled to a minimum.

Britain's problem now, the Admiral concludes, is where to get the necessary oil supplies from! With the exhaustion of the British oil stocks, Britain's war industry will be compelled to close down and so will the navy and air force. And once Britain's sea power has collapsed, the whole British Empire will tumble down.

Press Comments

Sunday, May 10

CHUGAI SHOGYO—Conscription System for Chosen
ASAHI—European and Eastern Situations
NICHI NICHI—Metal Salvage Orders Consolidated

Conscription System for Chosen

CHUGAI SHOGYO—Thirty-three years have elapsed since the Chosen Peninsula was placed under Japanese administration. During these long years, one conspicuous sign of the people's satisfaction has been their self-motivated effort to train themselves to be become model subjects of Japan.

This endeavor has been seen in various moves among the people, most remarkably in their wishes to join the Imperial Forces as regular soldiers especially since the outbreak of the China Affair.

The Japanese Government, to meet this patriotic move, introduced in 1938 a system for accepting volunteer native inhabitants of Chosen as regular servicemen. But the system, because of its nature, could not have all the applicants recruited as they expected. Under the circumstances, however, those made regular soldiers in accordance with the system, has now reached to a round number of 250,000.

Of these volunteer soldiers, many have distinguished themselves with meritorious services at the front. Some, after dying glorious deaths, have been enshrined at the Yasukuni Shrine, the highest honor given to those belonging to the Imperial Forces.

The conscription system for the Chosen native inhabitants, which as announced by the Government will be put into effect year after next, is being welcomed by the young men in all the peninsula. The announcement is of historic significance as embodying the perfect unison between the people of Japan and their brothers in Chosen. It is evidence of the brilliant success of Japanese administration in the peninsula.

The announced system is undoubtedly a historic achievement for Japan for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. As the outset of which the Chosen youth expressed their desire to be conscripted. The new action proves to all the world how the Chosen people are enjoying Japan's administration.

European and Eastern Situations

ASAHI—The British press is once again discussing the need of establishing the second war front in the European theater. This positively shows that the unification of public opinion is still a very strange thing in Britain. This, added by the recent defeat of the Government in the by-election, is palpable testimony to the growing cleavage in the British homefront.

A large-scale landing of British troops on the Continent is reported to be strongly advocated by the Daily Express and News Chronicle, against which Daily Herald and Observer are said to be holding a much reserved view. There is a strong supporter of the former view across the Atlantic—the United States, where the need of establishing a second front in Europe is being voiced with much vehemence and vigor.

It is all too plain, however, that this American support is merely moral and goes nothing beyond a lip-service. The United States so far has nothing of any effect to support its ally now entrenched in the most miserable position in its history. That the Americans have not courage enough to push into Europe to save their friends nor no materials enough to support the latter with a fair amount of ammunitions and provisions may be easily judged from their past doings concerning the present European hostilities.

What is of some interest in this connection is the bombast allegedly made by Admiral Harold Stark, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet in the European waters. After his completion of all necessary arrangements at London anent the joint action of the British and American Navies in Europe, he said, it is reported, that preparations have been made for a large-scale joint Anglo-American naval operation.

The grave situation of the present world, it should be noted, will not be settled in any way singly with the disposal of the problems confronting the European theater of war, as possibly might have been the case if the War of Greater East Asia had not broken out. Since that War started, it can be most clearly said, with much respect to Japan's allies in Europe, that any successful ending will not come to the European War without Japan's effort.

This is inferred from the enemy's activities such as the British unlawful thrust into Madagascar with the object of using this country in maintaining a contact with India and most particularly by the Australian Foreign Minister's statement reportedly made a few days ago at the British House of Commons to the effect that he was gravely concerned over the position now won by Japan, in which the country is free to make a direct thrust either at Australia or India as it likes.

Metal Salvage Orders Consolidated

NICHI NICHI—So far, the salvage of all metals has been left to the option of each individual, no compulsory method having been resorted to. Along with the general material mobilization plan, the Government has strengthened greatly regulations concerning metal salvage.

From now on all kinds of manufacturing plants and other large establishments such as department stores will be required to report to the concerned authorities the kinds and amount of the metal articles they could dispense with, giving the dates on which the handing over of these goods are be made. The authorities will see that the offered articles can be obtained on the suggested time when special arrangements are to be officially made to receive and remove the articles.

The nature of the new measure for metal salvage incidentally makes us believe that the material mobilization plan for this fiscal year, the details of which have not yet been announced, will also be of a much consolidated nature. Regarding the reclamation of materials, metal or anything else, some kind of compulsion needs must be employed. The new measure will therefore prove a positive contribution to the national cause.

Good Harvest in Crete

Special

ATHENS, April 29.—The Greek Minister, Mr. Gotzamanis, after his return from a tour of inspection to Crete, expressed his satisfaction about good harvest prospects there. The Minister of Communications has issued a decree authorizing the state to requisition all motorcars.

TODT ORGANIZATION BIG HELP AT FRONT

Repaired 11,000 Kilometers of Roads Last Year in Cooperating With Reich Army

D.N.B.

BERLIN, May 7.—Approximately 11,000 kilometers of roads were repaired, improved and kept in a proper state on the Eastern Front by the Todt Organization up to the end of 1941, reports the German periodical, Der Deutsche Baumeister, as it reviews some details about the organization's accomplishments.

It states that great credit is due to the Todt Organization for it surmounted innumerable difficulties in its work for these roads, which were considered the worst in the world, had to stand several times the motor traffic of a normal road in Germany.

In addition to the repair of roads, the organization had prevented many roads from being destroyed by the enemy by removing a large amount of explosive charges and land mines. Soon, the tasks in the occupied Eastern districts had become so great that the normal number of workmen were not enough for the carrying out of this work.

Consequently, men had to be called to work at the front from districts far behind the front.

Meanwhile, it reports that the first part of the motor road, Minsk-Moskau, has already been finished by the organization and taken over by the Reich Motor Road Organization.

This organization has also repaired a number of factories, power plants, saw mills, etc. All this work had to be done in the icy cold of the Russian winter. Moreover, many men of the Todt Organization had to take up arms against the enemy by helping their comrades in the defense of a village or warding off enemy attacks.

JAPANESE ART EXHIBIT IN SHANGHAI SUCCESSFUL

Wood Carvings and Oil Paintings Displayed for Three Days

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, May 3.—The Japanese wood-carving and oil painting exhibition held on the 9th floor of the Pacific Hotel on Bubbling Well Road closed this afternoon following a very successful display lasting three days.

The exhibition was held under the joint auspices of the Shanghai Branch of the Sino-Japanese Cultural Association, the Japanese Commercial Artists Association, and the Shanghai Institute of Fine Arts. It attracted wide interest among local art lovers and was visited by more than 20,000 people during the three days it was open.

The entire collection of the exhibits was purchased by Mr. Kimura, a prominent Japanese industrialist, who will present the valuable objects of Japanese art to the Japanese Army and Navy organs in China and various Sino-Japanese organizations.

Commencing from May 19, a three-day exhibition of Chinese books and paintings will be held under the auspices of the Sino-Japanese Cultural Association at the Tsingtao Club in Hongkow.

INDIA FORWARD BLOC COMES INTO POWER

Consists of Big Majority Of People Who Want Tie-Up With Axis

D.N.B.

BERLIN May 7.—The journal Berlin-Rome-Tokyo publishes an article entitled "The Next Step in India" which originates from an official Indian source. Starting with the question as to what next step will be taken in India now that Sir Stafford Cripps has returned to London, the writer refers to Sir Stafford's failure to arrive at an understanding with the Indian leaders. On his return, Cripps declared that all Indian leaders with whom he had come in touch desired the defeat of the Tripartite Powers but he did not tell the world how many thousands of Indian nationalists were imprisoned at the present moment. Moreover, he did not consult any of these prisoners.

In order to obtain a clear view of the true state of public opinion in India, it is necessary to take into consideration that there are two groups in India, namely the minority, which is under British influence and control and which cooperates with Great Britain, and an overwhelming majority, which is either passively or actively opposed to any participation in the war. There are actually two opinions among the politically minded population. Some influential leaders are hostile toward the Tripartite Powers for ideological reasons but the great majority of the people are not interested in mere ideological questions except in India's freedom and are prepared to share the fate of those Powers that are ready to help India in obtaining this freedom. This policy is fostered by the leaders of the so-called Forward Bloc, that is the progressive wing of the Indian National Congress.

The moment the revolution breaks out in the country two problems will have to be faced: The organization of the civil administration and the organization of the army. As soon as the handful of British administrators and their Indian satellites have been eliminated, the existing administration can be taken over by the future National Government of free India.

The creation of the new National army, however, will be a more difficult task because there are only few trained Indian officers since many of them have fallen in the present war.

All these difficulties, however, can be overcome if the Tripartite Powers help India in this respect. India will foster good relations with nations friendly to her and she will keep in touch with the events and the developments abroad. The State will be backed by the party whose task it will be to carry out the program of reconstruction after the war and particularly to make the necessary preparations in order to enable the country to repulse any attack from any side it may come.

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TOLL BY U-BOAT MOUNTING

Berlin Papers Hit U.S. Assertion of Defense Improvement

D.N.B.

BERLIN, May 8.—The latest successes of German submarines off the American East coast and in the Caribbean Sea are commented upon by the Voelkischer Beobachter which states that since Germany's war against enemy merchant shipping began, a total of 16,869,000 tons had been sunk up till the end of April. In this connection the paper cites the Reuter report according to which American shipyards are only able to construct at the utmost between 26 and 27 ships monthly on the average. It stresses that German submarines sank within a single week 22 enemy merchant ships totaling 138,000 tons gross register. This fact, the paper emphasizes, was an extremely clear denial to the recent assertions by Navy Secretary Knox to the effect that the United States had now succeeded in improving its defense against German submarines.

Other German papers refer to the latest remark by Admiral Stark who stressed in London that, for America, everything depended on the destruction of the German submarine danger. It is stressed that neither Mr. Churchill nor Mr. Roosevelt will be able to conquer the German submarine arm.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, MAY 11, 1942

The Thai Felicitation Mission Leaves

The Felicitation Mission, headed by Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphayunha Sena, which came to the capital last April 25 to perform the great responsibility of tendering felicitations and thanks to the Government and people of Japan to commemorate the Japan-Thailand Treaty of Alliance and to forge closer ties of friendship between Japan and Thailand, visited the Imperial Palace to present the message of His Majesty the King of Thailand to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

This important function was followed by a series of receptions held in honor of the visitors, including a dinner sponsored by Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, a similar party by Premier General Hideki Tojo, and a luncheon sponsored by the Federation of South Seas Organizations.

The visitors sponsored parties, including a dinner in honor of persons connected with the Government.

In this manner the visiting Thailanders exchanged greetings with the Government, the military, persons interested in the South Seas, and other circles.

They found time to visit the Meiji Shrine, the Yasukuni Shrine, and the Tama Imperial Mausoleum, to inspect the Chiba Field Artillery School, the Yokosuka Naval Arsenal, and a number of civilian factories, to visit army and navy hospitals, and to enjoy the sceneries of Nikko, Atami, and Kawana.

They leave the capital today for the west after completing a long program.

The visit to Japan of the Felicitation Mission from our ally, Thailand, which rose following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia whose objective is to emancipate Greater East Asia and cooperate in the task of overthrowing America and Britain, its inveterate foes, was an event unparalleled in the history of diplomatic relations between Japan and Thailand.

The Imperial Family gave a specially warm reception to the visitors. The Government welcomed them as State guests.

In the midst of greetings from the entire nation the mission performed its weighty mission and exchanged warm friendship with the Government and people, thereby making a great contribution to friendship between Japan and Thailand.

The mission is scheduled to leave Japan after visiting the Grand Shrines of Ise, Kashihara Shrine, Momoyama Imperial Mausolea, and Unebi Imperial Mausoleum, and exchanging greetings with people in Kyoto, Nara, and Osaka.

We perceive that the visiting Thailanders are feeling mental fatigue after their important mission.

At the departure of the Felicitation Mission from the capital we wish Japan and Thailand a happy future in their relations and at the same time we pray that the mission may have a safe voyage.

Conscription in Chosen

The announcement of the Board of Information Saturday that the Cabinet had decided to apply the military conscription law in Chosen, has been received with joy not alone in the peninsula but in Japan Proper as well for it is a conspicuous example of the self-motivated effort on the part of the people of Chosen to train themselves to become model subjects of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

The decision of the Cabinet was in response to the rapidly mounting sentiment among the people of Chosen in favor of sharing in the privilege of serving in the Army, a privilege up to now enjoyed only by the people of the Japanese mainland.

There is a tremendous difference in the attitude of the people of Nippon toward this matter as compared with that of the peoples of the so-called Democracies, notably the United States, where serving in the armed forces is regarded a duty. In this country conscription has always been a privilege and therein lies one reason for the strength of our fighting services.

The Japanese Government, to meet the patriotic spirit of the people of Chosen, introduced in 1938, a system which enabled volunteer native inhabitants of the peninsula to become regular servicemen. But the system, because of its nature, did not permit all applicants to enjoy the privilege of joining the Services. Even so there are at present 250,000 native Chosen soldiers. Of these volunteers many have distinguished themselves with meritorious services at the front. Some, after falling gallantly in the line of duty, have been enshrined with their brothers of the mainland in the Yasukuni Shrine.

There can be no question that one of the main reasons for the Cabinet's decision was the exemplary behavior of the men already enlisted under the Special Voluntary Military Enrollment System. Seen in this light, the announcement last week is historically significant, embodying as it does the perfect unison between the people of Japan and their brothers in Chosen. It is, essentially, but another evidence of the brilliant success of Japan's administration in the peninsula.

The granting of the privilege of joining the colors to all of Chosen's physically fit youth will be a new impetus to the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and is still another proof to the world of the desire of the peoples of this hemisphere to live and fight together for a common cause.

Military System in Manchoukuo

The present military system in Manchoukuo is based on voluntary service. However, in view of the insecurity of the international situation where a need for real power is keenly felt in a rising State like Manchoukuo, it had been decided to enforce a conscription system from 1941 in order to improve the standard of the Manchou soldiers and to train them to become the backbone of the nation. For this purpose the National Army Law was promulgated on April 11, 1940 and enforced from April 15 by an Imperial ordinance. According to the provisions of this new law, all male subjects upon attaining the age of 19 years are required to undergo physical examinations for conscription.

The period of service is three years during which emphasis is to be laid upon moral training as well as upon mastery of fighting technique in order to fit the soldiers for the task of national defense.

Newspapers in East Indies

In the East Indies there are more than 35 newspapers which are published in the Malayan language and Chinese. The Indonesian papers are owned, controlled and edited by the natives. The subscriptions of these news organs which are mainly mouthpieces of political parties or Mohammedan organizations run from 30,000 to 50,000 each in the case of first-class papers and 10,000 to 20,000 in the case of second-rate journals. The most powerful newspapers in the southern regions are those owned by the Chinese.

Oldest Indigenous Tribe

The oldest indigenous race of Manchoukuo was known as Sushen which was established around the region of Kirin when history dawned. This race, most probably of Tunguse origin, is now represented in the main by the tribes known as Gorido and Orochin. The Gorido, called the "Marten Tribe" by the Chinese, are now found on the lower course of the Sungari River and in the area around the rivers Ussuri and Horha. The Orochin, called "Fish-skin Weavers" and "Reindeer Tribe" by the Chinese now live in the area extending from Honchun to the Ussuri River.

A Year Ago Today

May 11, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

The primary purpose of the State Secrets Defense Law was not to heighten the nation's consciousness of wartime and bring about discreetness among the people about national secrets, but rather it was especially to guard against Espionage, said Taizo Ohta, director of the sixth department of the Justice Ministry, who explained the law by saying:

"In modern war, belligerents engage in large-scale espionage and many other activities of the sort against the enemies. Though there are laws to protect military secrets, diplomatic and other State secrets have not been protected sufficiently because of the lack of suitable legislations.

"Hitherto international trouble was caused often in examining foreigners on suspicion of espionage because of the lack of proper legal endorsement to do so. The new law was made to correct this situation."

Captain James Roosevelt, eldest son of President Roosevelt, in a press interview in Cairo, bluntly stated that "the United States is already in the war except for sending of troops." He also expressed his belief that the United States could best help Britain then by taking action to relieve the British in East Asia, while taking full responsibility for getting United States' war supplies to Britain.

Captain Roosevelt also revealed that he had brought a letter from President Roosevelt to King Faruq which ostensibly was of a non-political nature. In regard to the contents of the letter, there was much speculation in Cairo, in view of the fact that President Roosevelt had sent a message by his son, instead of through normal diplomatic channels.

A total of 125 troops of the American garrison in North China, consisting of a detachment of U.S. Marines at the Embassy in Peking and another in Tientsin which totaled 340, were to be withdrawn to Manila on May 15, and preparations in this connection were reported to be in progress.

Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

ENOKI MONOGATARI (Tale of a Huckleberry Tree) 1931

By RAFU NAGAI

The undersigned deposes and says that he is a member of the priesthood, that the following account is a true summary of his whole life's activities set down in order to make a confession of his sins, and acknowledges it as his free act and deed, affixing his seal thereunto:

I was born the son of a samurai and entered a temple in Shiba to study for the priesthood. But from about the age of 20 I started to lead a life of dissipation.

One night, for some unaccountable reason, I lost my way while returning home. As I sat at the edge of the road, there suddenly came to me the sound of a woman sobbing. Presently there appeared, from the same direction in which I had been going, a samurai dragging along a girl of marriageable age, obviously against her will. Life seemed suspended within me as I fled into the nearby bushes and tried, as best I could, to find out what it was all about. Thereupon another samurai came rushing up, all out of breath, and started to argue with the first samurai who was forcibly leading the girl away. Soon they drew their swords.

Finds Purse

Just as I was about to leave the place, with a strange sense clinging to me as though I had been dreaming in a dream, I discovered at my feet a package containing a hundred ryo in gold coins. Evidently it was to have served the samurai who had planned the elopement as travel money, and dropped there during the scuffle. Controlling myself, I was about to depart, but my heart could not resist the temptation to take it. I picked it up and left the place in great haste.

It was already nearing dawn, and I could not very well return to the temple dormitory. As I walked along, wondering what I should do next, I was stopped in my tracks by a man's voice. It was that of Tokunen, a Buddhist novitiate attached to one of the lesser buildings in the temple grounds. This man had entered into improper relations with the widow of a tradesman in Kyobashi. He had even become the subject of some gossip. As we walked along, I yielded to his invitation to visit the widow's house There I was treated to a repast and fell asleep.

Is Suspected

When I awoke it was already evening. To return to the temple dormitory now was even more unthinkable. As I stood at the edge of a pond, watching the water's surface, Tokunen, with whom I had meanwhile parted, suddenly touched my shoulder. He had somehow in the interim penetrated my secret, and knew that I was in possession of a large sum of money. He suspected that I had probably stolen it from the temple treasure-house, and had been watching my movements.

I tried to cover up the matter by explaining that I was on my way there to return it, but he would not listen. He next attempted to possess himself of half the gold coins by force. I resisted desperately, and, in the struggle which followed, the strength of my unreasoning fury was such that I unintentionally choked him to death. Inevitably, there seemed nothing else I could do but roll his body into the pond, which I did. Truly it is not within the power of man to anticipate the ebb and flow of his lifetime. Quite by accident I had picked up a large sum of money, and I had paid for it by the commission of the great crime of murder.

I was about to return to Yedo when I struck up an acquaintance with a fellow traveler, Ryozen Shonin, the priest of the Mangyo-ji—my predecessor in office. He belonged to a Buddhist order, an affiliated body of the Nishi Honganji Sect. He took a fancy to me, and finally gave me his only daughter in marriage. Upon his demise I succeeded to his office as the eighth abbot of this temple.

Hides in Tree

I had in the meantime spent a mere ten ryo of the original hundred in my possession. While wrestling with the problem of finding a suitable hiding place for the money, my eyes fell upon a large huckleberry tree standing at the front entrance of the temple grounds. I thereupon concealed it in a cavity in the trunk of this tree.

Later (after my predecessor in office passed away) I climbed this tree, of which no one had any knowledge of its secret, and extracted 40 ryo from its hiding place, leaving the remaining 50 where it lay. With this 40 ryo I secured a mistress and proceeded to lead a life of sin. But both she and my true wife died one after the other.

One fine mid-day—about 10 years ago—a storm arose suddenly, and lightning struck more than 10 different places in the neighborhood. My torment was beyond endurance. Late that evening I went out to the great tree to recover my treasure. I tried to climb it, but found great difficulty in the use of my hands and limbs. The same tree which, in my youth, I had ascended with the easy agility of a monkey I now discovered, in the first stages of old age, to be quite unscalable. I missed a footing, lost my balance, and fell to the ground. I had broken a leg in the fall, and felt my hip bones become dislocated.

As I watched the crescent moon rising in the wake of the rain and the bright evening clouds passing over the great tree, I was overcome with thoughts on the strange vagaries of life. But there can be no effect without a cause, and the curious irony of the situation led me to reflect that perhaps all this was, after all, a lesson to me in retribution. It was thus that I was able to rid myself of all further thoughts of the money, save to speculate now and then on whether or not it still reposed in its hiding place.

Work Interpreted

This work, as it is here outlined, is designed by the author to be the testament of a priest written in the form of a confession. Its theme as well as its interest lie in the portrayal of that Irony of fate wherein one is conscious of the existence of one's desire, yet realizes that nothing can conceivably be done about it—and is unaware, at the same time, that the thing he desires has meanwhile been lost to him, yet continues to live in hopes of achieving it.

The spirit of the author is essentially that of worldly optimism. Obviously he has a preference for basing his narrative on the stress and vitality of life, under which a crime committed may, by a fortunate turn of events, resolve itself into something else. But to that extent, it must be admitted that the tone of the principal character's confession, as well as its introspective qualities, are weakened. (K.B.S.)

BEST LITERARY WORKS PRODUCED IN MING ERA

Masterpieces of Southern China Written by Exiles

An authority on Chinese literature writing recently on the development of literature in South China claimed that the genuine literature of South China began in the Ming Dynasty. He stated:

It was only after the founding of the T'ang Dynasty in 618 A.D. that South China came to have any cultural contact with the Chungyuan or the civilized Central Plains of China, and even then the beginning was slow, so that during the time of the T'ang (618-907) and the succeeding Sung Dynasty (960-1279) the South was far behind the Central Plains in its degree of civilization, and the time for the birth of a literature indigenous to Southern soil was not to come until much later.

Chang Chin-ling

It is true that in the reign of the Emperor Hsuan-tsung of the T'ang Dynasty (713-755), a man of great literary fame by the name of Chang Chiu-ling came from Shaochou in the present Kwantung Province. But this was an exception. It is safe to say that the genuine literature of Southern China originated in the Ming Dynasty hardly six centuries back.

We must, however, take into consideration the fact that from olden times the South had been a favorite place for the government of various Chinese dynasties to exile their political offenders, with a result that such writers as Han Tui-chih and Liu Tsung-yuan of the T'ang and Su Tung-p'o of the Sung, who are ranked among the greatest genii in the history of Chinese literature, found themselves among the exiles in this uncivilized part of China and came to show in their writings much Southern influence. We may therefore conclude that in the T'ang and Sung times literary seeds were sown in South China to flower forth only some centuries later.

"Sueh yung Lan Kuan ma fu ts'ien."

(Beyond the cloud-covered mountains of T'sin, O, where is my home of old? At the snow-bound Barrier of Lan, my horse refuses to advance!)

At Ch'ao-chou, Han wrote what is known under the title of The Expostulation with Crocodiles said to have been composed in order to remove the fear of the crocodiles which were then afflicting the people of that region. Legend says that by the power of this great writing, the ravenous animals were appeased and made to retire to their wonted haunts.

Beneficial Rule

The people of Ch'ao-chou long remembered the beneficial rule of Han T'ui-chih and during the succeeding Sung Dynasty, they built a shrine to the memory of this good governor and when the great poet Su Tung-p'o came to this place they requested him to write an inscription for the shrine. The poet in exile was only too happy to comply with their request and wrote for them one of the greatest of his literary compositions.

Because of these historical and literary associations, The Expostulation with Crocodiles became very famous in Chinese literature, and it is indeed a valuable historical record describing most vividly the primitive life of Ch'aochou district of that time with its wild customs and beliefs. If Han T'ui-chih had stayed longer in this place, he would have left many more writings of the same sort, but he was recalled to the capital after a short time, rather unfortunately for the students of Chinese literature and history.

Manners Are Deceiving

To know others is very difficult. A man who speaks well, whose manners are respectful, and who is gentle and obedient, often proves to be an unreliable person; a man of strict probity may often lack gentleness, yet is very faithful. They are the men to whom we can safely trust our children, house, and property when we are dead. Choose men who are both talented and faithful. But such men are rare. The next best thing is to select faithful men, though they may lack talent. Never use talented yet faithless men, for they will work you mischief. (Kaibara Ekken)

Do Good Unto Others

Do good toward others, but do not expect it to be reciprocated. I am I, and he is he; let me do what is right. That his justice is injustice does not concern me. (Kaibara Ekken)

GERMANY'S CHEMICAL INDUSTRY SUPPLYING ALL NEEDS OF WAR

Economic General Staff Established to Increase and Direct Production of Vital Synthetic Goods

By Dr. CLAUS UNGEWITTER

At the turn of the century the armament capacity of a nation was still dependent on the extent to which it had developed its heavy industries and the measure of success possible in adapting these to military ends in time of war.

The Great War 1914 to 1918 taught that the fighting strength of an army can be equally endangered by insufficient production in the chemical sector of war economy and the war 1939-41 conceded nothing less than a key position to the chemical industry. Should it fail because of a lack of organization or raw materials, the whole production of armaments comes to a standstill. Even as the human body depends upon its nerve center not only for its efficiency but indeed for life itself, so today the chemical industry may be regarded in the widest sense as the nerve center of all war economy and any signs of a crisis in it must be taken very seriously.

Importance Recognized

The importance of the chemical industry for wartime production is therefore recognized by all nations. Thus many small European States which owed their existence only to the Paris peace agreements of 1919 built up their own chemical industries. The war years 1914-1918 had been of immense instructive value to everyone and more than once it had been observed that a crisis arose in military operations owing to deficiencies in the chemical production which threatened to paralyze the war industry. During these years Germany was without a doubt forced to turn to chemistry as a means of putting her home resources of raw materials at the service of war economy. To a great extent measures had to be improvised as the danger threatening the supply of raw-materials was often recognized at the last minute.

If in spite of this, the achievements of chemistry 25 years ago were such as to prevent a premature paralysis of the power of resistance, it was due, in the first place, to the scientific research in Germany which had produced astounding results. German scientists applied themselves primarily to research for its own sake without any thought of possible economic advantages to be gained. Even the most insignificant combinations seemed to them to be worthy of scientific analysis and the chemical literature of the pre-war decades concealed a wealth of scientific knowledge which only needed to be brought to the light.

Good Supply of Gasoline

At the outbreak of the Great War the German production of explosive was only small. In a very short time the reserves of that most important raw-material, saltpeter, were exhausted and the obtaining of synthetic nitrogen from the air was still in an experimental stage. The production of nitrogen was increased first ten-fold and later thirty-fold, thanks to the experiences gained in the field of high pressure synthesis, and it is due to them that Germany today has an adequate supply of gasoline.

The scarcity of glycerine which is indispensable in the manufacture of explosives, led to the obtaining of glycerine by fermentation and finally to the development of synthetic glycerine. In 1915 the need for gun cotton brought about the first experiments in producing a substitute, made of cellulose, and continuing their research, German scientists in 1920 found a way to produce the first artificial wool in a former explosives factory. The world production of artificial wool in which Nippon plays a leading role, now exceeds that of artificial silk.

Methyl Rubber

As a last instance the substitute may be mentioned which was used in the world war in the place of vegetable rubber, called methyl rubber. In spite of all its shortcomings, it nevertheless paved the way for modern "buna," a synthetic rubber, superior in many respects to the natural product. It is a well-known fact that the present war is producing similar results but for obvious reasons these cannot yet be fully discussed. Mention may be made, however, of the intensified use of artificial resin (as varnish) which is better in quality as well as being quicker to work with than the genuine resin.

When chemistry is spoken of as the invincible weapon of total warfare, it must be kept in mind that only a small sections of the chemical industry supplies war-materials directly, whereas the far greater part plays a more indirect role in solving the problems of armament. Furthermore, enemy calculations as to the existing amount of Germany's raw-materials are completely upset by the fact that substitutes of equal worth are mysteriously produced whenever they are needed.

Organization

In Germany the state and organizations of economy assume these important war tasks and the guiding mechanism works with clock-like precision. There is complete co-operation and consequently no great delays. When in December 1939 Reichmarshal Goering took the direction of the war economy into his hands, he made of it something that was unique and unparalleled in history. As President of the Reich defense council and Commissioner for the four years' plan he became the supreme authority in matters of war economy.

One need only glance at the English press to realize how the importance of this step has been recognized by the enemy. Thus the "Daily Mail" wrote on January 1, 1940: "After four months of the war, Germany now has an economic general staff under a single leadership. Many leading personalities have been urging the English Government during the past weeks to adopt the same measures." It may be added that even up till the summer of 1941 the British Government successfully resisted this "urge."

Economic General Staff

Thanks to the introduction of this economic general staff, the rules of military strategy may be used with equal success in the economic sphere. Factories, raw materials and means of transport can be systematically put into action, according to the requirements of the war on land, at sea and in the air. This planned activity decidedly resembles that of a general staff and is no easier to master than its military equivalent.

Germany's opponents describe the German organization of war economy almost unreservedly as perfect and worthy of being imitated and they openly admit that it will take them a long time to attain a similar degree of efficiency. The hope of overtaking and outstripping the German "war machine" will prove to be illusory.

Not Possible in U.S.

Neither Great Britain nor the United States realize that Germany's advantage does not rest on some particular achievements but that it reaches much farther. It was not effected by the mobilization of all economic factors alone, but is comprising all spheres of national, social and cultural life. Only a nation that has experienced a profound revolution, a nation that has practiced self-discipline and frugality for years, is capable of producing a home front which in its soldierly bearing is in no way inferior to the fighting forces. I am convinced that the Japanese nation in particular will have a deep understanding for this, as Japan is at present going through a similar development, the underlying motives of which are the great love of the Japanese for their country and their readiness for sacrifice.

If in my attempt to explain the essence of the German war economy, I take the chemical industry as a fitting illustration, it is because the difficulties and obstacles which have to be overcome in this field are immense. One reason for these is that the chemical industry manufactures thousands of chemicals, raw materials, intermediate products and finished goods, which are often only needed in the smallest quantities for some particular branch of production. Any failure would mean the closing down of numerous factories, especially as a chemical substance must often go through five or more stages in the actual chemical process, before emerging as a finished product, ready for use. Wherever there is a lack of home resources of raw materials, and foreign imports have been cut off, the chemist has to discover adequate substitutes and develop these in good time.

Uses Extensive

The layman is hardly aware of the extent to which the chemical industry is represented in the program of total armaments. For the military equipment of the soldier it supplies artificial wool and dyes for the garments, tannic acid for leather articles, light metal for buttons, buckles, etc., improved steel for small arms as well as explosives and other ammunitions.

For the motorized troops, synthetic petrol plays as decisive a part as synthetic rubber tires, while in the construction of motor engines and bodies, light metal paints and varnish as well as valuable glues are extensively used. The air force needs the aid of chemistry in an even greater degree, and the artificial substance of organic glass as well as a considerable amount of photo chemicals may be cited next to the enormous demands for light metal, petrol and explosives.

8,000 Chemical Works

In Germany there are over 8,000 chemical works. Only the man who is completely conversant with the program of production and the capacity of each of these factories, can take the planning in hand. The changing over to war time economy makes it inevitable that factories producing goods which can be dispensed with, such as articles of luxury, or where the raw materials in use are needed for more important ends, must be closed down, whereas in other cases their capacity has to be multiplied.

On one hand the distribution of raw materials must be curtailed or even stopped, in order to free the quantities necessary for wartime production, and on the other hand it is of the utmost importance to place a sufficient number of expert workers wherever additional efforts are needed. At the same time it is an un-written law that each factory be maintained in a position to carry out its appointed tasks later on in time of peace. The need of experts, which in the chemical field is particularly great, can be disregarded although the demand for German chemical products in the world market has not diminished in spite of the war.

The achievements of the chemical industry are without a doubt due first and foremost to the research workers. What profit can a nation derive from this research, however, if there are no enterprising industrialists, ready and willing to spend millions of marks in order to develop the results of research to the stage where industrial production becomes possible. Germany was fortunate in having a sufficient number of enterprising businessmen.

LITERARY CLASSICS OF ASIA

Along the Stream

By Li Po

The rustling nightfall strews my gown with roses,
And wine-flashed petals bring forgetfulness
Of shadow after shadow striding past.
I arise with the stars exultantly and follow
The sweep of the moon along the hushing stream.
Where no birds wake; only the far-drawn sigh
Of wary voices whispering farewell.

The Palace of Chao-yang

By Li Po

No more the peach-tree droops beneath the snow;
Spring draws her breath the willow boughs among.
The mango-bird now maddens into song,
And the swift-building swallows come and go.
'Tis the time of the long day-dreams, when laughing may-beams,
On the mats of slothful revelers play;
'Tis the time of glancing wings, and the dancing
Of moon-moths whirling the hours away;
When the golden armored guardians are withdrawn,
And pleasure haunts the rustling woods till dawn.
A warm and perfumed wind
Strays through the palace blind
And wandering prys into some dim retreat
Where every whisper stirs the heart to beat.
Now all the gay parterres
Are rivals for the sun
That drains their jewelled goblets one by one
From dimpled terrace and green dewy stairs.
And the water-lily renders to the spring
The wonder of her white unbosoming.
Far away in the tall woods there is an oriole calling;
There are shadows in the blue pavilion of dancers, and music rising and falling.
In the month of peach-bloom and plum-bloom, in the silken-screened recess
Love is the burden of sweet voices, and the brief night melting, and the long caress.

Myself

By Po Chu-i

What of myself?
I am like unto the sere chrysanthemum
That is shorn by the frost blade, and, torn from its roots,
Whirled away on the wind.
Once in the valleys of Ch'in and Yung I rambled at will,
Now ring me round the unfriendly plains of the wild folk of Pa.
O galloping dawns with Youth and Ambition riding knee to knee!
Ride on, Youth, with the galloping dawns and dappled days!
I am unhorsed, outventured—
I, who crouch by the crumbling embers, old, and grey, and alone.
One great hour of noon with the sky-faring Rukh
I clanged on the golden dome of Heaven.
Now in the long dusk of adversity
I have found my palace of contentment my dream pavilion;
Even the tiny twig of the little humble wren.

On Waking From Sleep

By Liu Ch'ang

At noon comes rest from the long routine;
I launch my boat on the lilied pond and float
Till I drift without will into sleep.
Green shadows lattice the waters green;
Courtyard and house the silence keep.
Then a bird breaks over the mountain-side
And falls and calls from the crimson coronals
Of the woods that awake to her cry.
My silken robes in the wind float wide.
O wings of delight, draw nigh! draw nigh!

Lines Written in Exile

By Yang Chi

As pure as autumn water falls the dew;
And cool of night is born when faintly sighs
The wind, that outcast of the twilight, dies,
And the green gloom of random grass anew
Covers the undulating shores. I see
Far out upon the lake an island gleaming
With a girdle of red nenuphar, and, dreaming,
I fill my sail o' dreams in search of thee.
Cold eyes of strangers follow me, and fears
Start with the trumpet from the ramparts blown.
And on my darkened robes are sown
Two pearls, my tears.

Employ Only Honest Men

You may meet a man who speaks smoothly, who is talented in all things, and is very agreeable to you. Yet, if the pupils of his eyes are not right do not strike up an acquaintance with him, lest you may afterward reap regret and remorse. Especially in choosing subjects is this important. Chikurei foresaw the treason of Anrokuzan by the latter's appearance. It is safest to employ honest men, even though they may not be the cleverest. (Kaibara Ekken)